

SPORTS

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD-DAY

Although they showed West Germany's Hamburg 2-1 in the second leg of the European Cup, Kiev Dynamo dropped out of the competition after losing the home game 0-3.

Also eliminated, after holding onto the cup for 6 years were both British representatives — Liverpool and Aston Villa. The former lost 2-4 on average to Polish Widzew while Villa conceded to Italian Juventus 2-5. Spanish defending champions Real-Sociedad made the cup quarterfinals for the first time ever, dousing Portugal's Sporting 2-0, though losing the first-round game 0-1.

In the Cup Winners Cup, Belgrade's semi-professional Waterski made quite a stir, eliminating French club St. Germain on average 10-2 and 3-0. The other qualifiers are Austria's Austria, Madrid Real and Aberdeen of Scotland.

West German Kaiserslautern, strong favorites, were eliminated from the UEFA cup by Ro-



Hamburger SV vs Dynamo Kiev's player Bessonov (centre) is stopped by Jakobs of the HSV-team. At left Holger Hieronymus. Photo AP-TASS

mania's Universitat, who lost the first-round game 2-3, but won the return match, 1-0. The other qualifiers are Prague Bohemians, Portugal's Benfica, and Belgium's Anderlecht.

MENOTTI TAKES OVER BARCELONA

Cesar Luis Menotti, former head coach of the world champion Argentina who quit his post late last year over a dispute with the national football federation, is now with Spain's Barcelona team.

A short while ago Barcelona's head coach, noted West German specialist Udo Lattek, was fired.

On arriving in Spain, Menotti who led Argentina to the 1978 world title, told newsmen he believed Barcelona had it in it to win this year's national championship.

He signed a year-and-a-half contract, which, he stressed, is quite a long time. One year's time will help me familiarize myself with Barcelona's management and players, and vice versa.

MOTOR-RACING

Finnish racer Hannu Mikkola and navigator Arne Hertz of Sweden drove their Audi quattro to win a most grueling rally across Portugal and maintain their lead in the world motor rally championship. Earlier they won the second stage across Sweden and placed fourth in Monte Carlo.

Only 31 of the 89 starters on the four-day 2,430 km route in Portugal crossed the finish line in Estoril. Trailing the winners by 55 seconds were their teammates, the Franco-Italian crew of Michele Mouton and Fabrizia Pons, who won the second stage and silver medals in the world championship last year. World champions West Germans Walter Rohrl and Christian Geistdoerfer, who drove a Lancia Rally, came in nearly two minutes

behind the winners. After the three stages of the world championship Mikkola is ahead with 50 points, followed by Rohrl with 32 and Swedes Sig Blomquist and Bjorn Cederberg with 27 points (they drove an Audi quattro).

The championship will end on November 24 in Britain with the RAC rally.

The USSR has entered several championship stages and has been most successful particularly in the RAC rally, twice winning the team event, and the Soviet Lada was declared the top car at the rally.

There are nine stages yet to go; the next one the Safari Rally, is to be held on March 31-April 4.

Boris MIKHAILOV

'Moscow News' Prize opens gymnastics pre-Olympic season

IGF PRESIDENT YURI TITOV GIVES HIS VIEWS

Many entrants will show variety of their Olympic programmes, Olympic champion Yuri Titov, President of the International Gymnastics Federation and head of the gymnastics department of the USSR Sports Committee, told newsmen.

While in 1981-1982 coaches and gymnasts were working on the blueprints of their Olympic programmes the time has now come to bring them out into the open, with the "Moscow News" Prize offering the best opportunity for this, he stressed. The fact that 1982 world cup winner Natalya Yurchenko and 1981 world champion Yuri Koryolov were among the more recent winners of the tournament indicates the importance of the event.

Yuri Titov reckons that the current four-year period is highlighted by an emphasis in the programmes on technical and artistic standards of the very highest sort and ultra-C elements which are critical for success today.

According to Titov, the main competition this season, as well as at the tournament, will come from the USSR, Japan, the USA, China, the GDR, Romania, and Cuba though other and even non-gymnastics countries, could well offer a lot of opposition.

Asked by MNI about foremost goal now, facing his federation, he replied:

The International Gymnastics Federation affiliates 80 countries and to ensure the best preparation of the new regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Africa, Asia, the federation is working hard to introduce further changes for coaches and judges to better organize, etc. and exchange advanced information. Leading gymnasts among them the Soviet are helping debutant gymnasts a lot, thus making contribution to the IOC solidarity, and in this the importance of the "Moscow News" Prize tournament offers invaluable schooling, developing nations, and over stressed.

Asked about the future Olympic gymnastics tournament, Titov stressed that he had taken part in all Olympic games and had repeatedly his views, both orally and in writing, on the organizational drawbacks fully the Los Angeles Organizing Committee will use of my advice and in the Olympic tournament through these are, which it is impossible to change. Our federation, in part, is doing all it can to provide the best competition conditions for the entrants.

The sweet moment of victory after British Olympic champion Sebastian Coe set a new 800 m world record of 1 min 44.91 sec in a recent British vs United States athletic meet.

The apex of world athletics are already in fine fettle for this season will witness the first ever world athletics championship — and of course the eyes of all athletes are trained on this major event. Photo UPI-TASS

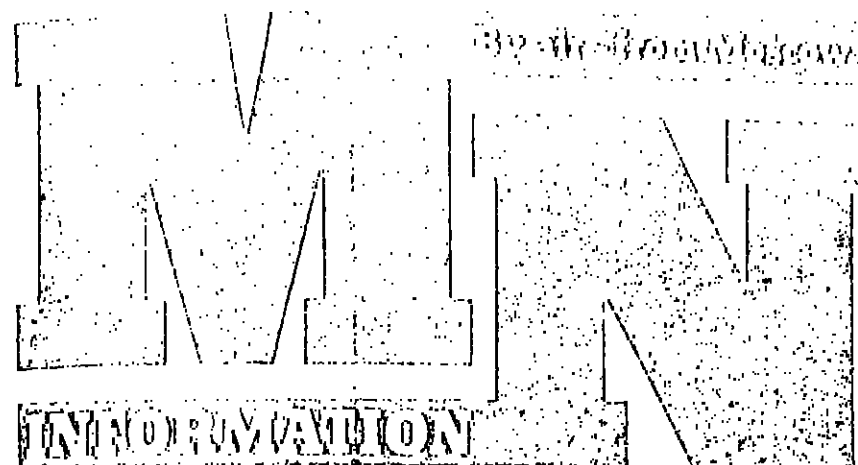
Water polo: change of titlists

The Central Navy Club won the national water polo championship with a total of 27 points. The Moscow University team came in second with two points less, and Alma-Ata Dynamo, who had won the two pre-



vious championships, third with 23 points.

The world champion USSR will attend the World Cup in Los Angeles in May. Universitat in Canada and European championships in Rome.



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AFGHAN PEACE CHAMPIONS ON A VISIT

At the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee, this country has been visited by a delegation representing the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was led by Karim Khokuk.

The widely publicized declarations made by President Reagan about increased aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and the American administration's decision to set up the US Armed Forces' Central Command whose zone of operation includes 19 sovereign Asian and African countries, including Afghanistan and her neighbors, exacerbates still more the tense situation in the area. This is completely at variance with the interests of the people living in the region, and it puts new obstacles in the way of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, said the Afghan delegates.

The Afghan guests told their hosts about the successes of and difficulties facing the Afghan revolution. They also spoke about the part played by the Afghan public, including the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, in the implementation of the plans of the People's Democratic Party and the Republic's government for the socio-economic development of the country, and for the transformation of Afghan society which is to be founded

(Continued on page 2)

COOPERATION IN SPACE

Paris. On the morning of March 7, the tracking station in Toulouse received information from the Soviet satellite which had picked up a distress signal from a crashed plane in an isolated mountainous area near Quebec, in Canada. A few hours after the information was transmitted, rescuers found the plane and saved two passengers. This is the latest example

of the efficiency of the experimental international SARTSAT System designed to detect ships and aircraft in distress from outer space. It was with these words that Daniel Ludwig, leader of the French side of the SARTSAT project, began his address at a press conference at the French National Scientific Research Centre. In his report, he described the experi-



The Soviet Union is displaying nearly eight thousand items at this year's Leipzig Fair which, for the first time, has been held under the slogan, "For Universal Trade and Technological Progress". The photo: at one of the Soviet stands. Photo ADN-TASS

MOSCOW'S INDIAN FILM WEEK



Posters for the Week of Indian Films at Moscow's Khudzhzhestvenny Cinema. Photos by Gennady Dubetkovsky

Moscow's Indian Film Week is over. It featured full-length and documentary films, which will now be shown in Riga, capital of Latvia, Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, and Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan.

The exchange of films between our two countries is now a tradition, mutual distribution having started way back in 1948. It forms part of a cultural cooperation programme, coming under the agreement signed in December 1980 between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (the first ever joint production was the picture "Wanderings Beyond the Three Seas" about

Russian traveller Afanasy Nikitin); a documentary on Javanahar Nehru, the feature film "The Story" and "Gerasim Lebedev" or "The Dreamer of the Cam Shire" about a Russian scientist who set up the first theatre in Calcutta. Indian film makers take part in international festivals held in Moscow and Tashkent and vice versa. Thus last January the Soviet film "An Open Heart" by director Alexei Poteykov, won two major prizes at an international film festival in Delhi — for the best film and for the best performance of a female role played by Mariya Slarykh. As in previous years an Indian delegation is expected to attend this summer's Moscow International Film Festival.

Round the Soviet Union

THE ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION WERE IN THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM WHICH ENDED RECENTLY IN THE LATVIAN CAPITAL RIGA. It was attended by specialists from seven Baltic states. Soviet scientists told their colleagues about the measures this country is taking to preserve the "health" of the sea, and about the comprehensive approach being adopted to the solution

of its problems. Delegates also discussed an international monitoring system for the Baltic.

A 350-SEATER ILYUSHIN-86 AIRBUS HAS CARRIED OUT A TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT BETWEEN MOSCOW AND KHABAROVSK. This is the first time that the Airbus has flown such a long distance. Khabarovsk is now the sixth Soviet city to receive il-86s from Moscow.

A GALLERY OF PRIMITIVE ROCK PICTURES HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE TIEN SHAN MOUNTAINS IN CENTRAL ASIA. It consists of 1,109 drawings done almost three thousand years ago depicting the life and everyday occupations of ancient hunters, mountain animals, and birds

ANDREI GROMYKO MEETS QIAN QICHEN

On March 21 Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, met Qian Qichen, Deputy Foreign Minister of China and special government envoy to the Soviet Chinese political consultations. The latter outlined his country's position on Soviet Chinese relations and on some international problems. The Soviet side stressed its readiness to seek ways of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China and the existing possibilities of gradually expanding bilateral contacts, which would facilitate the general improvement of mutual relations.

Both sides underscored the positive significance of the political dialogue now being held between the USSR and China.

HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

Mexico. The need for general and complete disarmament to boost the fight for peace and to save off a new world war was stressed by the participants of the Conference "Human Rights, (Continued on page 3)

KASPAROV QUALIFIES



Soviet Grandmaster Garry Kasparov, 19, is the first semifinalist in the world chess championship series, having defeated his compatriot Alexander Belyavsky 3-3 in the quarterfinals.

The score, however, does not reflect the keen competition in the match, Kasparov told me in Moscow on March 19, straight after the last, ninth game, which gave him the sixth point (Belyavsky resigned in the 32nd move). The games were hotly contested, and Belyavsky showed his class, qualified in previous games and will, however, I had to be flexible in the choice of debut strategy. On the last day, Kasparov's opponent often had time trouble, which I tried to exploit successfully to avoid.

The winner expressed gratitude to his coaches and his

mother, who, he said, had helped him to success a lot. Many Grandmasters who followed the battle were unanimous: the match was very exciting. Kasparov was at his best and has a lot of untapped potential. He will next face either the Polish grandmaster, Henryk or Viktor Korchnoi, of Switzerland, whose quarterfinal match will start on March 28, at Bad Nauheim, West Germany, where Margaret Maier, of Romania, and Lidya Savonov, of the USSR, will also meet in the women's quarterfinals. In another quarterfinal match Soviet Grandmaster No-

(Continued on page 3)

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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MN INFORMATION

MAJOR TASK
FOR NON-ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT

Delhi. The main task for the non-alignment movement is to seek lasting peace on earth and to work for unity among all the non-aligned countries in order to achieve this goal. Only by living in peace can we spend less money on defence, engage in the large-scale development of all the branches of our

economics, and eradicate poverty and starvation. This was declared by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the Chairman of the Non-Alignment Movement. She was speaking at the conference of state leaders of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) party.

PENTAGON'S PLANS

Lisbon. NATO defense ministers are now attending a session of the NATO nuclear planning group at Vilamoura, Algarve province, in southern Portugal.

The "Diário de Lisboa" newspaper quoted American sources as saying that American strategists are planning to start the production of over 1,000 advanced 155 mm artillery shells furnished with neutron warheads. In addition, the Pentagon intends to deploy in Europe a new type of American tactical missiles with nuclear warheads.

INADMISSIBLE INTERFERENCE,
SAYS GREEK GOVERNMENT

Athens. The Greek government has rejected as "inadmissible interference into the country's domestic affairs" the official letter it received from the US State Department expressing concern over the development of Greek-Soviet relations and over Greek support for the peaceful initiatives put forward

by the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Greece does not accept any interference into the conduct of its foreign policy either by the United States or by any other party, said a spokesman for the Greek government commenting on the letter.

ANOTHER ROUND

IN FRG GOVT TALKS IN THE OFFING

Bonn. At a press conference here it has been announced that the Chairman and other leaders of the CDU/CSU alliance and the Free Democratic Party were unable to agree during talks they held here on the formation of a government coalition,

tion, or on common domestic and foreign policies for a new Bonn government.

This disrupts the normal procedure for the formation of a new FRG government following the early general elections on March 6.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

THE PENTAGON
FABLES

In pressing for lower American military expenditure, many United States legislators made use of a recent CIA report claiming that the number of Soviet arms was overstated, rather than of the brochure by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, the West German "Stuttgarter Zeitung" wrote. I can well understand why the legislators preferred the CIA report to the just published second edition of the Pentagon brochure "Soviet Military Power". While the brochure is a propaganda pamphlet meant for "brainwashing" the public, the report is a document for insiders.

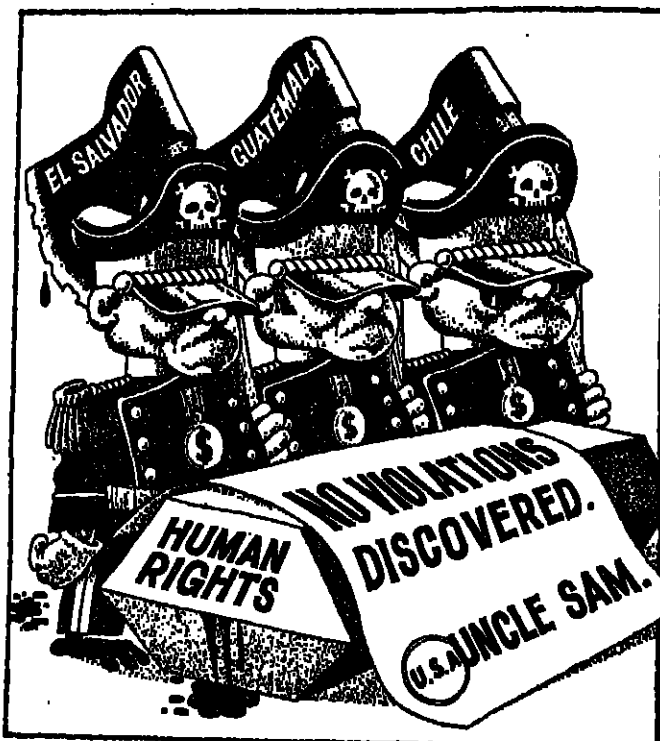
This explains the differences in figures and estimates given by the two Washington departments. But what about the discrepancies between the figures cited in the brochure? For instance, the tables appended to it control the data given in text relating to the warheads possessed by the Soviet strategic missile forces. One such table

indicates that some Soviet strategic missiles are MIRVed while others have single warheads. But in adding up the warheads the Pentagon works on the assumption that all of them are MIRVed and the same goes for the Soviet strategic bombers, whose numbers were padded up from 150 to 350, and mention even being made of 900.

Discrepancies in detail are known to happen precisely when people perjure the truth — in this case it is the objective picture of American and Soviet military potential that is being garbled. The new brochure alleges that the US Air Force now has 241 B-52 bombers, while the supplement to the SAT-2 Treaty indicates that the Americans possess 574 such warplanes. What then has happened to the 333 missing planes? At a matter of fact, the United States has made no massive reductions in the numbers of these planes. But the brochure "forgets" to tell us that

the Pentagon has started furnishing B-52 bombers with long-range cruise missiles. True to form again the Pentagon counts the Backfire plane among Soviet strategic aviation even though the SAT-2 Treaty failed to recognize it as being of a strategic nature.

The authors of the brochure have clearly spelled out their goals and interests. No wonder that sober-minded and competent people in the United States are fully aware of the Pentagon's aims to convince the world of the "Soviet threat" and to boost military spending. Retired rear-admiral Gene Lorence reacted strongly to the brochure, charging the Pentagon with deliberately exaggerating Soviet military power while understating figures on the American military potential. The brochure, stressed Senator Gary Hart, is but another attempt by the administration to get the military appropriations pushed through Congress. For the 1984



Drawing by N. Kuznetsov

WORLDWIDE ACTION
AGAINST
APARTHEID URGED

New York. Apartheid is a crime against humanity, and the international community should eliminate this shameful system, said Yusuf Maitama-Sule, Chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. He was speaking here following the elections for the Committee, which is one of the most important of the UN agencies.

The task facing the Committee is to unite all the progressive forces in the world and to deal a crushing blow to destroy this shameful and inhuman system. We propose launching a worldwide action campaign so as to take specific and effective

measures against the racists, he said. The Committee has already adopted a programme which creates a framework for the campaign to free political prisoners in South Africa. Anti-Apartheid Conference is to take place in Scotland. In his statement distributed at the UN Headquarters, Mr Sule describes as very timely the international conference of solidarity with the frontline states and in support of national liberation and peace in the south of Africa, which is to be held in Lisbon on March 25-27.

AMERICANS
ON REAGAN

Washington. In a recent public opinion survey regarding Reagan's domestic and foreign policy, jointly conducted by "The Washington Post" and the ABC TV network, 53 per cent of the polled said the president had failed to make good his election promises while 38 per cent directly blamed him for the accumulation of a huge budget deficit mainly due to mammoth military spending.

AFGHAN PEACE
CHAMPIONS
ON A VISIT

(Continued from page 1)

on new democratic principles. The government is building schools, hospitals, houses and irrigation schemes. It is eliminating illiteracy, and continues to implement the land reform.

The Afghan people want to live in peace with all countries particularly with their neighbours. However, they are deprived of this opportunity, but have to fight arms in hand in defence of their independence and of their right for a new life, stressed the delegates.

Boris ZARANKIN

HUMAN RIGHTS
CONFERENCE
IN MEXICO

(Continued from page 1)

Disarmament and the Right to Live" held recently here. Taking part were delegations from 34 countries, including the USSR and other socialist states, as well as representatives of several international organizations.

The resolutions adopted at the conference stress that the right to live can only be ensured in conditions of a reduced arms race, of cutbacks in the nuclear arsenals and of the creation of non-nuclear zones. Delegates stressed the need for all nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union's suit in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which would lead in practice to the elimination of the threat of the emergence of a new world war.

ECHOS
OF VIETNAM WAR

Canberra. Australia's Minister for Veteran Affairs, A. T. Gellert, has announced the creation of a special commission to investigate the use by Australian troops of chemical weapons during the American aggression in Vietnam. It will determine the consequences the use of the poisonous substances had on the health of Australian soldiers.

45,000 Australian servicemen took part in the "dirty war" in Vietnam. It has become known that, on instructions from the American command, Australian units made wide use of chemical weapons, specifically "Agent Orange", "Agent White" and "Agent Blue". Many of those involved in the operation became invalids as a result of poisoning by chemical weapons and this also had adverse effects on their progeny.

'YELLOW RAIN'

Canberra. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs here has confirmed that the propaganda play disseminated by the USA about the alleged use in Indochina of "Soviet made" toxic agents is a 100 per cent fake. The ministry cited the results of the recently undertaken analysis of leaves, rocks and soil from Laos, which American representatives claimed had been subjected to chemical poison, the so-called "yellow rain".

An Australian Ministry of Defence Laboratory made a thorough study of these samples received from the USA, and came to the conclusion that the yellow matter was not toxic and had been applied deliberately with a brush or sprayer.

Bolivia's programme
for overcoming
economic crisis

La Paz. The Bolivian government has taken additional measures to implement the programme drawn up last November, for overcoming the economic crisis.

Wages for all categories of working people have been raised by almost 40 per cent. A unified fare system has been introduced for city transport and state control over prices established. Before the end of 1983 it is planned to bring down inflation by at least 50 per cent.

A special decree has introduced punitive measures for those who accumulated wealth by corruption, bribery, machinations and illegal transactions, during the rule of the military regimes between 1980 and 1982, to the detriment of the state treasury.

PEOPLE

In the Canadian town of Sudbury, the police have detained a Frank Lebrant who is credited with 111 crimes. Preliminary investigations have established that his crimes include five cases of breaking and entering, 33 perjuries, and 22 incidents of bribe-taking. Before being arrested, Lebrant was sheriff of the town.

PIRATES SLASH
INTO ROYALTIES

Geneva. The unprecedented expansion in the West of the practical production of books, records, sound and video cassettes was noted by copyright experts attending an international conference held here under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Having examined this problem from the point of view of copyright, they noted that in 1981 alone the pirates dumped onto the market literary and musical works with royalties withheld from authors totalling nearly two thousand million dollars. The latter sum was, of course, appropriated by the pirates themselves.

The conference also noted the damage which the underground syndicates are inflicting on the propaganda of culture, particularly among young people. With the illegal reproduction and sales of video cassettes at its peak, the pirates distort the originals. They have also started to produce pornographic films.



In Washington, delegations representing the American public from 45 states are taking part in a massive campaign in favour of the House of Representatives' draft resolution to freeze nuclear weapons. In the photo: the campaigners demonstrating in Washington.

Photo ADN-TASS

IAEA ON WORLD NUCLEAR
POWER-GENERATING DEVELOPMENT

Vienna. The International Atomic Energy Agency has released statistics on the development of world nuclear power-generating. At the end of last year, national energy networks in twenty-five countries operated 294 energy reactors with a total output power of 173,108 megawatts, and another 215 reactors were being

built in twenty-seven countries with a total power-rating of 197,860 megawatts. Besides, there are plans to build another 158 reactors rated at a total of 152,605 mW.

In the share of nuclear energy in the national electricity supply systems Finland leads the world with 40.3 per cent.

Science
and technology

LIBRARY FOR INVENTORS

A library containing a million and a half patents drawn for invention not only in Bulgaria, but also in all CMEA countries, as well as in Britain, France, the FRG, etc., has opened in the Bulgarian town of Shumen. The library, which intends to acquire new patents on a regular basis, will be of great help to inventors and innovators.

INK CUTS DOWN
ON USE OF PAPER

Of late many countries have felt the pinch of an acute paper shortage. To help matters they are expanding works recycling wastepaper and other, often quite spectacular ways of economizing on paper are being suggested. More specifically, Tokyo chemical engineers have invented an ink, the dye of

which disintegrates 24 hours after its application to paper and all writing becomes invisible. Sure enough, this would help save paper but obviously it is not the ideal solution to the problem.

ONE MORE SECRET
OF LONGEVITY

According to Richard Doll, Professor at Oxford University, it will soon become common for man to live to 85 or even 90.

According to him, a critical condition for that is for people to quit smoking, which would cut the number of fatal cancer cases by a third, fatal cases of heart attack by a fourth, and markedly reduce the lung disease rate.

BY BALLOON ACROSS THE SAHARA...

Residents of the Algerian towns of Ghardala, El Oule, Timimoun, and Ain Salah came out in late February and early March to meet the first expedition across the African desert aboard a balloon. The expedition's goal is to make a series of films about the desert, its customs and mores. They plan to wind up their trip at the Zender settlement on the border of the Democratic and Pop-

ular Republic of Algeria and Niger. Later, the balloon will return to France where it will be used in various events timed to coincide with the 200th anniversary of man's first balloon flight.

First planetarium
in Holland

To the old royal palace, medieval buildings, churches and unusual canals—in a blend of Dutch classicism and Gothic style—modern architects in Amsterdam recently added with country's first planetarium. A plastic dome that is considered the biggest in the world, it is made of polystyrene and is 25 metres across. It has a high-power Carl Zeiss projector capable of showing stupendous astronomical phenomena and projecting the images of 6,900 stars.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FOLLOWING IN NATO'S FOOTSTEPS?

Yevgeny Rusakov writes in PRAVDA about Tokyo's efforts to become an "associate member" of NATO. He points that this intention is specifically justified in a statement about the willingness to "strengthen links between Japan and NATO" made by the former head of the National Defence Department, A. Mihara when addressing the council of parliamentarians on the "issue of securing the comprehensive security of Japan, the United States and West European countries".

Rusakov emphasizes that in addition to agreeing to the deployment of American P-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons at the Misawa base, Japan raised a propaganda ballyhoo about the Soviet "missile" threat at Washington's instigation. This is clearly an attempt to prepare the ground for a Japan-NATO axis, he says, and to implement the Pentagon plans for deploying American nuclear medium-range missiles in Japan and South Korea.

Evidently there are quarters in Tokyo who share the current American administration's visionary dreams of gaining military superiority and laying down terms to the socialist and to all other countries not to the West's liking. Indeed, not only they share these aspirations but they make ever more frenzied attempts to make a contribution to them, the newspaper points out.

FRG AND ZERO OPTION

Taking into account the results of the West German general elections won by the CDU/CSU coalition, President Reagan is in no hurry to review his "zero option". In the opinion of IZVESTIA political analyst Volentin Falin, this is the first issue on which the FRG government has to form an opinion. The dilemma is whether it should help to sabotage the efforts to contain the arms race or take practical steps to secure peace in Europe, whether to ponder to those who want to torpedo the Geneva talks, or to take advantage of the chance which the talks now offer. And in order not to miss this chance it would be preferable that the decision was taken an hour before rather than a minute after zero hour for which succeeding generations will curse us, if, indeed, there will be anyone left alive to curse.

We now have a situation when the question of the missiles and future security of Europe, and consequently of West Germany, is urgently and inexorably knocking at the door of the Bonn administration. In fact, the CDU/CSU has won the game from the socialists, by re-igniting the missile issue to the background. But there is no deceiving late.

'ECONOMIC WAR' OR ECONOMIC
COMPETITION?

In an article under this title in the WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS magazine, V. Shemytenkov criticizes, among other things, statements made by the opponents of détente that major purchases of machines and equipment in the West reveal a crisis in the economies of the socialist countries and that the West is stretching a helping hand to a hostile social system. The experience of the capitalist states indicates that when a crisis breaks out, trade is curtailed and investments shrink, the author writes. That the socialist countries need Western technologies does not testify to their weakness, but to their dynamic growth and to the rapid technical retooling of their industries and agriculture. If this is a matter of who saves whom from crisis, it should be emphasized that and foremost that the socialist countries purchase create hundreds of thousands of jobs, and help keep alive many minor, medium-sized and even some major capitalist companies.

THE MAIN LESSON

The results of the French local government elections are analyzed in NEW TIMES by V. Lavrenyov, who, among things, writes: the municipal elections have shown that even though it scored certain gains the opposition was unable to make a comeback and to completely recover the positions it used to occupy. The main lesson to be derived from the elections is that the Left should keep to its chosen course. It has to continue its work of making sure that the government honours its undertakings and thus making good the trust of those who voted for the Left alliance. The implementation of this major task can only be carried out if the policies of democratic change are implemented more consistently, the author concludes.

OF INTEREST

With a photo
camera underwater

The second international festival of underwater photography organized by the Cuban International tourism agency is now on at the Club Colony hotel on the western coast of Havana. Along with special correspondents from the Italian magazine "Segno Continente" 35 noted photographers from 30 nations will take underwater photos along a 15-kilometre stretch of coast at a depth of 30 metres.

Gulliver
boot

This size 219 shoe was made by a shoe factory in the West German city of Kassel.

The Kassel shoe-makers have been famous for their footware since the Middle Ages and a short while ago, the Kassel shoe-makers guild celebrated the 300th anniversary of its foundation. To mark the occasion the city



mounted a special exhibition of shoes made in past centuries and today. One of the items on display was this Gulliver shoe, made in 1935. From "Frankfurter Rundschau".

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN AREA OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY WAS DISCUSSED AT A SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON BAM PROBLEMS HELD IN BRATSK, UST-KUT AND SEVEROBAIKALSK. Research, design and experts in various economic fields were acquainted with priority projects in the Upper Lena and North Baikal industrial complexes.

DESPITE INTENSIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THE AIR IN THE KAZAKHSTAN CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA IS BECOMING CLEANER. The healthier air in this city of more than a million people is the result of powerful purification systems installed at local plants. Moreover, there are 76 square metres of greenery per every Alma-Ata resident.

UKRAINIAN RADIO ASTRONOMERS ARE STUDYING THE THUNDERSTORMS THAT RAMPAGE THE PLANET JUPITER USING THE NEW RADIO-TELESCOPE BUILT NEAR KHARKOV. They have discovered that the thunderclouds on Jupiter consist of a mixture of two gases—helium and hydrogen. Giant thunderbolts there sometimes reach the length of the Earth's radius.

RED DEER HAVE BECOME THE NEWEST ADDITION TO THE GAUJA NATIONAL PARK IN LATVIA. The park has representatives of all the beasts and birds that live in this Baltic republic. People in Latvia can spend their week-ends in about three hundred reserves, conservation areas and parks where protection of nature is combined with mass recreation.

SETTLEMENTS BY THE CANAL

The carriages used as temporary dwellings for the personnel running the Irtys-Karaganda canal which gives water to enterprises in Central Kazakhstan, are now empty. Their previous inhabitants have moved into comfortable flats in the settlement of Izumrudny.

This marks the completion of an important stage in the building of new housing in the zone of the canal which is the biggest in the republic. Here, more than twenty comfortable settlements have been built. Apart from housing, each settlement has schools, crèches, kindergartens, clubs, shops and restaurants.

At present, the construction is underway of the second section

of the canal reaching to Dzhezkazgan and bringing water from the Irtys to the Bet-Pak-Dala desert steppe where there is a raw material base for the non-ferrous industry in Kazakhstan. As the construction of the canal bed continues, housing, cultural and servicing facilities are going up apace.

The Rogun power project gains momentum

The Rogun power project, now under construction on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan, has acquired a large-scale source of raw materials. On the left bank of the Vakhsh, work has begun on an extensive open-cast mine to extract rock, gravel and loam. The first hundreds of tonnes of these raw materials have already been delivered to the building site. The mine will provide the basic building materials for the 335-metre earth-filled dam, the powerhouse, and also for the concrete lining of penstocks and other hydro-technical structures.

At present, these materials are delivered by 27-tonne BelAZ Uppers. But as work gets under way at Rogun use will be made of the experience gained in the construction of the Nurek dam, the biggest yet on the Vakhsh. At that site, the building materials for the dam came straight from the pit along a four-kilometre conveyor belt.

Uralmash is 50 years old

It is difficult to imagine this country's heavy industry without Uralmash. Its trademark is to be seen on 250 different types of machines operating at many plants in the USSR and in 30 countries abroad.

Uralmash was built in Sverdlovsk, an important industrial centre in the Middle Urals, during the first five-year plan period when the Soviet Union was concentrating on industrialization. It was opened 50 years ago, in the summer of 1933.

Uralmash in 1983 is the largest conglomeration in this country of specialized factories capable of solving the most important national economic tasks. It is planned to design 20 makes of machines this year. They include a reactor for the Kostomuksha ore-enrichment complex, recently built in Karelia jointly with Finland, a continuous casting machine for the Cherepovets steel works, one of the largest in this country's steel industry, a new type of hydraulic excavator and a walking excavator with a 40-cubic-metre ladle. Uralmash also manufactures various machines and equipment for agricultural complexes, as well as unique presses for forging, stamping and the extraction of various metals and alloys.

In the photo: the 4,000-tonne forging press.

Machine with micron precision

The machining complex manufactured at the Sverdlov Association in Leningrad can do the work of a team of experienced machine-tool operators. These numerically controlled complexes are designed to machine small consignments of parts for use in the aircraft and motor manufacturing industry and in instrument-making.

The complex has three times the output capacity of its predecessors used for the same purpose. Automatically operated, it can drill, mill, and carry out

a number of other machining operations with tolerances lying within microns.

The production of precision machines is one of the Association's main lines. Apart from huge machines which can bore and drill many-tonne parts and the powerful machining complex, which is now being produced on a commercial basis, the factory has created a gamut of "jewellers" of a new generation which help achieve efficient machining with fewer people needed to operate them.

TUYA-MUYUN'S SECOND INDUSTRY

The first power unit of the Tuyu-Muyun hydroelectric station has been commissioned in the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Now Tuyu-Muyun has the biggest water reservoir in Central Asia and has become a major power centre of the Khorezm oasis.

When the next five units are commissioned before 1985, the station's capacity will reach 150,000 kW. Tuyu-Muyun electricity will go to many towns, districts and villages, and collective and state farms located in the middle and lower Amudarya.

7,800 million cubic metres of water will be stored by the time in the reservoir. This will allow 500,000 hectares of virgin land to be irrigated and a much land from other areas to be improved.

Power transmission line in the mountains

The diesel power generating stations in the remote farms of the Narynkol District in the Alma-Ata Region of Kazakhstan have been switched off. Its 80 km long power transmission line, Kogen-Tekes, has been put into operation in this fast-developing sheep-breeding zone. Cheap power was supplied to the shepherds' houses, feed preparation shops, and veterinary grounds. Now the district sheep-breeding can be fully industrialized.

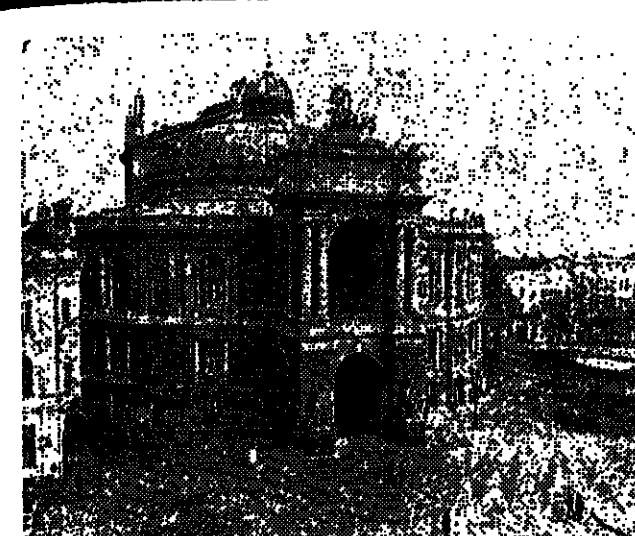
Power production in Kazakhstan is going to grow by 17 per cent or 76,000 million kWh most of which will go to collective and state farms.

Transmission lines for the farms are going up at a fast rate. They will allow a number of industrialized sheep-breeding centres to be set up, will provide for mechanized irrigation of the crops, and will set in motion the pumps for dry wells in the pastures.

The length of the rural power transmission lines will be increased in Kazakhstan by 65,000 kilometres over the 1981-85 period. This will allow centralized electricity to be provided for almost all the crop-growing and most of the stock-raising collective and state farms.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



ODESSA OPERA HOUSE

There are any number of interesting monuments to be found in the streets and avenues of Odessa and plenty of attractive architecture both in the centre of the city and on the outskirts. The buildings reflect different styles and epochs, and this probably lends to Odessa its special charm and colouring. One of the most outstanding is the Odessa Opera House, built in the 80s of the



past century by the Viennese architects Vellner and Helmer. Harmoniously combining elements of two styles—the Viennese Baroque and Italian Renaissance—it has a beautiful five-tier auditorium with 1,804 seats. Its ceiling is decorated with scenes from Shakespeare's "Hamlet", "A Midsummer Night's Dream", "The Winter Tale", and "Twelfth Night". It also has splendid acoustic properties. Pyodor Chaliapin, Leonid Sobinov, and Antonina Nezhdanova were among the great singers who gave performances here, the ballerinas Anna Pavlova and Yekaterina Goltzer danced at the Opera House and, at different times, the orchestra was conducted by Rimsky-Korsakov and Rubinstein. Tchaikovsky also visited the Opera House.

Science and technology

SOVIET SHIPS

EXPLORE ANTARCTICA

At present, the "Admiral Vityaz" and the "Faddei Belinskii", two Soviet oceanographic ships, are roving the Antarctic waters. They are on a round-the-world voyage duplicating the route travelled in 1819-1821 by the first explorers of the sixth continent, the Russian ships "Vostok" and "Mirny". During their voyage, the ships have been exploring the ocean, and they have already made their first discoveries. The Black Sea sailors, finding them have found that over the past eight years the South Magnetic Pole has shifted one hundred kilometres to the north-west.

The programme of the expedition, which will continue till next June or July, provides for further oceanographic exploration, more accurate mapping of the continent's outline, the relief of the seabed and the study of the ice environment in Antarctica.

HISTORY OF PLANKTON

Palaeontologists have re-created "portraits" of the microscopic sea organisms which inhabited the territory of present Tajikistan millions of years ago. All the living micro-organisms of that past epoch had no ideally symmetrical shape, resembling that of the disc, ellipsoid and other geometrical figures. This facilitates the use of mathematical methods and electronic computers in modelling and helps scientists obtain answers to many issues regarding the microorganisms' mode of life.

THE ART OF BEING

A NEIGHBOUR

The ability to be "compatible" is valued not only in people but also in radio equipment. Scientists and students at the Minsk Radio Engineering Institute developed an ingenious tester for checking the electromagnetic compatibility of radio devices.

By simulating interference in all possible bands, such equipment takes only several minutes to determine whether the instruments tested can work together—and if not, tell the designers which frequencies the "neighbour" jams the most.

This diagnostics system is needed in selecting research equipment for large laboratories and research vessels with their many instruments which have to be extra-accurate. The set will be handy in the development of household receivers in large cities where the electromagnetic interference affecting the quality of reception is very high.

VIEWPOINT

THE FOOD PROGRAMME AND GRAIN IMPORTS

Dmitry VERMEL,
Doctor of Econ. Sc.

Grain imports constitute only a modest share in the country's "grain pie". In the past five-year plan period, which ended in 1980, imports barely exceeded ten per cent, whereas the annual average Soviet grain harvest stood at 205 million tonnes.

A COURSE TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest producers of rye and wheat, including the most valuable "hard" types of wheat used for high-quality flour. However, more than 120 million tonnes of grain goes to make feed for animal husbandry. This is four times the amount of food grain, the need for which is completely met from the country's own resources. One of the best ways to cut grain imports consists in reducing the use of grain for fodder by switching over to other components singled out by Soviet scientists as good quality fodder. Another means is to achieve stable growth in grain production. In the second half of the 80s, it is planned to increase the average annual grain harvest to 230-235 million tonnes.

However, the course towards self-sufficiency does not mean that the Soviet Union is going to abandon successful foreign trade and mutually advantageous international division of labour.

WHY HAS THE FOOD PROBLEM BECOME SO URGENT?

The most important reason for this is that the payable demand of the population, has sharply increased. This was caused by growing monetary incomes against a background of stable government retail prices of basic foodstuffs.

Besides, this country has expanded the public catering network of restaurants, cafes, and canteens, and increased the number of hospitals, boarding schools, kindergartens, crèches, and rest homes and holiday resorts. All these are at the top of the priority list when it comes to food distribution. Over the past fifteen years, the volume of services in the public catering sector has increased by 150 per cent.

These are some of the factors which have led to the need to draw up the Food Programme which covers the period until 1990.

Unlike previous schemes, the Food Programme concerns most branches of the economy, accounts for more than a third of government capital investment, and is a focal problem to be solved in the current decade.

It provides for an unprecedented increase in the provision of resources for agriculture.

At the same time, a number of specific measures is planned in order to improve conditions for the operation of collective and state farms and farmers' working conditions in every possible way. The procurement prices of agricultural produce is to go up. Payment for work in agriculture will increase in proportion to the past results of the work performed. This is expected to improve the quality of life.

This means that we have chosen to rely in our Food Programme on the potential of this country's own agriculture.

JOURNEY THROUGH OLD TALLINN

Tallinn guides now have a new excursion to offer visitors to the capital of Soviet Estonia: they suggest they should tour the examples of wooden architecture in their city.

These wooden areas which blend smoothly into the architectural ensemble of the medieval city, mainly appeared in the early 20th century.

They are of interest less for their individual buildings, than for their layout as a whole, including courtyards and barns. When one enters such a courtyard from a modern street one feels one is in a village.

And this is hardly surprising: many people in Tallinn engaged in intensive farming and raised cattle and poultry right up to the 30s-40s. One of the city districts bears the name Kopli, the

Estonian for "pasture". But with the exception of the street names, nothing reminds us that goats, cows and sheep grazed here a mere one hundred years ago.

In their efforts to preserve the wooden areas of the city intact, Tallinn architects draw on the experience of the restorers who worked on the central, medieval part of the town.

Restoration projects are now in hand for ten wooden architectural areas. The layout of the houses will be modernized to make them more habitable. New brick and block buildings are to go up designed in keeping with the general architectural style of the area. They will feature roofs with ridges and decorations and the other fanciful details typical of wooden houses.

Radio-Diagnosis

All the seamen on the Soviet floating factory "Frederic Chopin", while on a long voyage, were examined at the cardiologic centre of the Tallinn port clinic in Estonia. This was made possible by new equipment installed in the ship's hospital. Now the ship's doctor can take the ECGs of crew members, and radio them to the shore where they will be studied by experienced cardiologists, and if need be, by a whole group of them. After this the specialists might consult their colleagues at sea. Future plans are to link all major fishing, cargo and passenger ships of the Estonian republic by radio with the on shore cardiologic centre.

Amateur crafts from Armenia

The display of decorative and applied arts from the constituent republics at the National Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow continues with a show of Armenian amateur handicrafts. On display are wood and stone carvings, jewellery and castings.

In the photo: Grant Bagdasaryan, a teacher from the town of Goris, shows his skill, and (right) items made by amateur craftsmen.



FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WATER MEANS WEALTH

Every year, the industrially advanced countries spend an average of between 1.3 and 1.5 thousand cubic metres of water per person, writes PRAVDA. Our industry "drinks up" at least 300 million cubic metres of water a year. A lot of water is used for irrigation. The overall expenditure is immense. This makes it all the more important to protect our water resources and to preserve them from pollution.

In the USSR much is being done in this direction. In the 10th five-year plan period (1976-80) 1.2 thousand million roubles was spent on the construction of recycled and closed-circuit water supplies. The water in our rivers and lakes is now purer and their stocks of fish have increased.

In the present five-year plan, covering the period up to 1985, the preservation of water resources is to be continued.

As from 1980 there has been a four per cent reduction in the amount of freshwater needed by industry and agriculture, supplies of recycled water rose by seven per cent, and the volume of dumped sewage was cut by one-fourth.

SOIL PRESERVATION

Regions with a fertile soil and enjoying a favourable climate occupy only a little over one-fourth of the total area of this country. Besides, every year a portion of the arable land is lost to industry and housing construction, or to quarries and pits. Fertile soil, however, takes thousands of years to form and it is difficult to make up for the losses. This is why, writes

IZVESTIA, the preservation and efficient use of land represent one of the most important tasks of our time. A number of practical measures are necessary to achieve this, the paper stresses, including the training of experts in the field.

Has the time not come, asks the newspaper, to introduce a soil science and preservation course at institutes specializing in construction, mining, transport and metallurgy? Today, when this country is engaged on carrying out large-scale measures to improve its land, particularly in the Non-Black Earth Zone, ignorance or indifference towards the problems of preserving and raising the fertility of soil could well incur considerable loss.

TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE AT SOVIET SCHOOLS

One of the most important tasks of a school is to help its pupils choose their future careers. How well does the modern school cope with this task? asks the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

During the ten years a child is at a secondary school his personality undergoes considerable change.

However, practice shows that there are both success and serious problems in the organization of training for jobs. We cannot but feel happy at the achievements of school industrial teams, school forest stations, and school-run farms. The summer term has become teachers' and pupils' life for both schoolchildren and children work and relax grows with every passing year. The number of hours in the curriculum devoted to training in school workshops has gone up and new forms of education have appeared, such as work at school workshops and even at factories. Although

these achievements are spectacular, there is still a lot to be done.

Many teachers lecturing in trades and crafts complain that the existing system for job training at the schools lags behind the abilities and aptitudes of the pupils. At present, children aged between seven and nine spend their crafts lessons cutting things out of paper and card and sticking them together with glue. An experimental course conducted by teacher I. Volkov from the town of Reutov, near Moscow, has shown that children of that age can do much more than this. There is plenty of latent potential in children, but we have to find the most useful type of activities on which they can expend their energies, stress the paper.

HOME UNIVERSITY

A young family has to solve a lot of problems: how best to bring up the children, to find a common language with teenagers or to organize family recreation. One's mood and working capacity depend very much on how good one's family relations are. The Moscow Voenflot trading firm where young people frequent for most of the personnel has done a lot of pioneering work in this direction, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. It has set up a "home university" with a programme of lectures, talks and visits by teachers, psychologists and doctors. Psychologists and experts in pedagogical training give advice on how to play in games, on how to contain anger, to relieve tension in a matter of minutes, or to prevent a conflict situation in the family.

About one hundred of the firm's female employees have enrolled at the university, which is as busy as it can cope with. But there are plans to expand the university to cater for whole families.

